

B O R O U G H   O F   A B E R Y S T W Y T H

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 1972



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

W. J. St. E.-G. Rhys, M.A., M.B., B.S., B.Sc., M.R.C.O.G., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND  
HOUSING OFFICER:

D. M. Lewis, M.R.S.H., D.R.I.P.H.&H.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT:

W. D. James



(1)

ABERYSTWYTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Mayor of Aberystwyth

Councillor D. L. Evans

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Committees dealing with Public Health Matters

<u>Committee</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Members</u>
Health and Housing Committee	Councillor G. Ellis	All Members of the Council
Housing Sub-Committee	Councillor G. Ellis	Thirteen Members
Public Works Committee	Councillor G. T. Parry	All Members of the Council

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Town Clerk: J. Kendal Harris, Esq., L.A.M.R.T.P.I.,  
Town Hall,  
ABERYSTWYTH,  
Cardiganshire.

Telephone: Aberystwyth 7911



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To The Mayor, Aldermen and Members of  
Aberystwyth Borough Council

PREFACE

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for the year 1972.

The number of live births registered during 1972 was one hundred and five, representing an increase of nine over the figure for the previous year. There were two registered stillbirths but no infant deaths this year. No woman died as a result of pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

The number of registered deaths was one hundred and seventy-two, an increase of forty-three over the figure for the previous year. Fifty-eight people died of heart disease, thirty-three of cancer and twenty-one of 'stroke'.

There were no unusual outbreaks of infectious disease during 1972. Four new cases of tuberculosis were notified but no person died of the disease. In order to trace all contacts of a notified case of tuberculosis, the Department works in conjunction with the local chest physician.

It was hoped to incorporate in this Annual Report for 1972, an analysis of the Vital Statistics for 1973 as well, but it has now become obvious that the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys will be unable to supply the basic information necessary for any assessment, before this Council ceases to exist as such.

Consequently this is the last Annual Report I shall have the pleasure of presenting as your Medical Officer of Health. I have attempted over the years to draw your attention to various problems affecting the public health, and on



this last occasion I would like to highlight some of those problems that are likely to be encountered in the future, against a backcloth of those that occurred in the past.

Let us then look at the conditions existing in Britain when the first Medical Officers of Health were appointed in the middle of the last century. By 1850 the Industrial Revolution was complete, and whereas in 1780, about 75 per cent of Britain's population worked on the land, by 1850 only 40 per cent did so; the rest worked in factories and existed in the disgraceful conditions brought about by the Industrial Revolution. Mothers and children slaved in industry, and many families occupied one small room, in which children witnessed birth, death and the horrors of Smallpox. Pauper children were sent by the cartload to work for 15 hours a day, 6 days a week as cheap labour in industry, and were kept in barracks near the factories.

The fear of infectious disease was real - in 1849 there were 53,000 deaths from cholera in this country. The official social conscience was nonexistent, as evidenced by the Andover Scandal in 1845, and the treatments carried out in the name of medicine and surgery are best left untold.

Against this backcloth of squalid life and merciful death, where at least 200. and often 250 children out of 1,000 born were due to die before their first birthday, and people did not hope to live beyond the age of forty, was set up the first Public Health Act of 1848, and Sir John Simon was appointed the first Medical Officer of Health of London. No one, before or since, has done more for the health of this country. The broad social outlook of his reports, the part he played in reforming the training of doctors and the methods used in the General Register Office are witnesses to the comprehensiveness of his approach to the problems of the public health. From the £2,000 a year he







received for his investigations has grown the whole organized system of medical research in Britain. He set up a Royal Sanitary Commission and for the first time emphasis was laid on prevention of pollution of water, cleanliness of dwellings, disposal of refuse and smoke, inspection of food, the burying of the dead without injury to the living and registration of sickness and death.

The introduction of compulsory education in 1871 meant that young children could no longer be sent out to work to earn money, but had to be maintained by their parents until school-leaving age - as a result the birth rate (35 per 1,000 population in 1871) started to fall and, apart from a rise associated with the second world war, has continued to fall each year ever since, until in 1972 it was only 15 per 1,000 population. However during this hundred year period the population of England and Wales has doubled from 24 million in 1871, to 49 million in 1972. This paradox is the result of the corresponding fall in infant mortality per 1,000 live births, from 149 in 1871 to 17 in 1972, and the concomitant decline in death rate per 1,000 living, from 21 in 1871 to 12 in 1972.

Slowly the reforms of the 19th century began to take effect, so that by the early years of this present century the country was ready to accept the broad social policies of Mr. Lloyd George - it is salutary to realize that the 10s. 0d. a week benefit paid to a sick man in 1911 represented a higher proportion of the average wage, and more purchasing power than the amount paid today.

The Ministry of Health was formed in 1919, and soon inaugurated maternity and child care clinics and campaigns against infectious diseases. It was almost inevitable that this medical and social reform should gain momentum, and culminate in the National Health Service Acts of 1946 and 1973.

Let us now look at some of the present and future problems against this sketchily painted backcloth of the past. One of the most important problems



that will face us in the future will be the problem of old age. At the beginning of this century only 4 per cent of the population in Britain was over 65 years of age, now 13 per cent are over 65 and in 1990, 17 per cent will be over 65. It is heartening to realize that only 3 per cent of people over 65 years of age are at present in homes for the aged, the vast majority continuing to live in their own community receiving support from their families. However, as families in this country continue to get smaller and smaller, and the number of old people continues to get bigger and bigger, the real problem of loneliness in old age will loom larger and larger, as there will be fewer and fewer middle aged people to care for more and more elderly people in their own homes, and the percentage of old people in homes for the aged will unfortunately rise. However it is our duty to provide services and support to enable the elderly person, who is otherwise healthy, and wishes to spend the evening of her life at her own familiar hearth, to do so, and when her time comes, let the place be her own loved home. I use the word 'her' advisedly because women live longer than men - in fact for every 1,000 women over 75 years of age in this country in 1972, there were only 457 men.

In Cardiganshire we have already reached the projected figure, for the year 1990 in Britain, of 17 per cent of people over 65 years of age, according to a comprehensive survey carried out in 1973 by the Director of Social Services. It is interesting also to note from this survey that, according to the elderly themselves, far and away the most popular of all the services provided for them, is the Domiciliary Library Service which was inaugurated many years ago by our own County Librarian.

If the problems of ageing concern us, so also should the problems of maintaining the quality of life. Because our cities and towns are so large



they, like the dinosaurs, are nonviable, and so satellite towns are built, but these are palliative only, and so the cancer of urbanization spreads into what is left of the countryside proper, converting it into an urban slum (or 'slurb'). This has happened in the United States of America, where an area of countryside, equal in size to Britain, lying between Boston and Washington has already been converted into one enormous slurb.

The people who live in the nonviable cities and industrial towns, attempt to move away from the polluted atmosphere they have created, in order to preserve what is left of their physical health, and they move into the surrounding country villages, which they "develop" into the concrete jungles called dormitory towns, which breed not physical, but psychiatric illness, due to the complete absence of community life. The need to escape from all this, results in a recurring movement of population out from the dormitory housing estates into the unspoilt ("undeveloped") countryside, with the inevitable consequence that "development" occurs in the form of huge caravan sites and holiday villages, complete with all the paraphernalia that appears to be necessary to urban existence, as opposed to urbane living. These population movements will increasingly pose very real public health problems, as more and more hitherto unsullied rivers and streams become polluted, and it is true to say that the Affluent Society is fast becoming an Effluent Society which is destroying our environment.

Another problem to consider is the changing pattern of disease. A hundred years ago most people in this country breathed pure air, but drank polluted water. They died of nutritional and infectious diseases, which were associated with poverty and fatigue. Nowadays most people in this country drink pure water, but breathe polluted air. They die of coronary heart disease, cancer





or 'stroke', which have been called the diseases of affluence in our car-borne, smoking, overfed, centrally heated, automated, leisure-ridden society, where boredom with its associated psychiatric disturbances, has replaced fatigue with its associated somatic disturbances.

It is interesting to speculate about the diseases of the future. The introduction of more detergents and synthetics may cause new diseases of allergy, further advances in chemotherapy may lead to the emergence of new resistant strains of disease - causing organisms, new drugs may cause new toxic states, the increasing use of new insecticides and the further sophistication of food-stuffs may lead to new metabolic diseases and ionizing radiation may cause new forms of cancer.

It is a sobering thought that good advice given many centuries ago cannot be bettered today. In the 5th century B.C., Hippocrates, the father of medicine advised moderation in eating and drinking. Galen (130-200 A.D.) emphasized the effect of social conditions on health, and concluded that physical work short of fatigue, the enjoyment of sun and fresh air, a moderate diet and the pleasant exercise of the mind in conversation were all beneficial to health. This same advice echoes down through the centuries to us today from our own Physicians of Myddfai, who said in the 12th century "Tri chymedroldeb a barant hir oes - ymborth, llafar a nyfyrdod".

Hippocrates wrote two and a half thousand years ago "It is changes that are chiefly responsible for diseases" and this remains true today. Total environment affects disease patterns, and since we are rapidly destroying our own environment, we are in danger of becoming the cancer of our own country and destroying ourselves at the same time.





Whereas a hundred years ago, one was ill because one was poor, today one is more likely to be ill because one is rich, and there appear to be grounds now, as far as health is concerned, for advocating a mode of life which embraces a medically orientated puritanism.

A more detailed account of the work of the Public Health Department, including a portion by the Public Health Inspector, will be found in the following pages.



At Faer, Henaduriaid ac Aelodau o  
Gyngor Ewrdeisdref Aberystwyth

RHAGAIR

Pleser ini yw cyflwyno Adroddiad Blynyddol yr Adran Iechyd Cyhoeddus am y flwyddyn 1972.

Cafodd cant a phump a anwyd yn fyw eu cofrestru yn ystod 1972, naw yn fwy na'r nifer am y flwyddyn cynt. Cofrestrwyd dau farw-anedig ond ni bu farw un plentyn yn ystod y flwyddyn. Ni bu farw un fenyw am ei bod yn feichiog, nac wrth eni plentyn neu wrth erthylu.

Cofrestrwyd cant saith-deg-dau o farwolaethau, pedwar-deg-tri yn fwy na'r nifer am y flwyddyn cynt. Bu farw pum-deg-wyth o glefyd y galon, tri-deg-tri o'r cancr a dau-ddeg-un o'r strôc.

Ni bu clefydau heintus anarferol yn ystod 1972. Nollwyd pedwar digwyddiad newydd o'r ddarfodedigaeth yn ystod y flwyddyn ond ni bu farw un person o'r clefyd hwn. Er mwyn dod o hyd i bob person a fu mewn cyffyrddiad a'r achos gwybyddus o'r ddarfodedigaeth y mae'r Adran yn cydweithredu a'r arbenigwr lleol yn y maes hwn.

Gobeithiwyd cyfuno yn yr Adroddiad Blynyddol hwn am 1972 ddadansoddiad o'r ystadegau hanfodol am 1973 yn ogystal, ond bellach mae'n gwbl amlwg na all y Swyddfa Cyfrifiad ac Arolwg Poblogaeth roi'r wybodaeth sylfaenol angenrheidiol ar gyfer unrhyw ddadansoddiad cyn y daw'r Cyngor presennol hwn i ben.

O ganlyniad, dyma'r adroddiad olaf y caf y pleser o'i gyflwyno fel eich Swyddig Iechyd. Ceisiais ar hyd y blynyddoedd dynnu eich sylw at nifer o broblemau a oedd yn dylanwadu ar iechyd cyhoeddus, ac ar yr achlysur olaf hwn hoffwn anlygu rai o'r problemau y deuir wyneb yn wyneb a hwy yn y dyfodol, a meddwl andanynt yng nghefnidir problemau'r gorffennol.



Gadewch i ni felly edrych ar y sefyllfa ym Mhrydain yng nghanol y ganrif ddiwethaf pan gafodd y Swyddogion Iechyd cyntaf eu hapwntio. Erbyn 1850 roedd y Chwyltro Diwydiannol yn gyflawn, a thra roedd snith-deg-pump y cant o boblogaeth Prydain ym 1780 yn gweithio ar y tir, dim ond pedwar-deg y cant a wna hynny erbyn 1850; gweithiai'r gweddill mewn diwydiant a byw dan amodau gwarthus a ddaeth yn sgil y Chwyltro Diwydiannol. Llafuriai mamau a phlant mewn diwydiant, a gorfodid llawer o deuluoedd i fyw mewn un ystafell fechan lle roedd y plant yn llygad - dystion o enedigaeth, marwolaeth a'r frech wen. Cludwyd llwythi o blant y tlodion mewn ceirt i weithio'n rhad am bymtheg awr y dydd a chwe niwrnod yr wythnos mewn diwydiant, ac fe'u lletywyd mewn gwersylloedd milwrol gerllaw'r ffatrioedd.

Roedd arswyd rhag afiechyd heintus yn beth byw iawn - yn 1849 bu 53.000 farw o golera yn y wlad hon. Dengys yr Andover Scandal yn 1845 absenoldeb llwyr unrhyw gydwybod gymdeithasol swyddogol, a gwell fyddai peidio a son am driniaethau a weinyddwyd yn enw meddygaeth a llawfeddygaeth.

Yn erbyn y cefndir hwn o fywyd aflan a marwolaeth drugarog, pan ddisgwyliid i o leiaf 200 ac yn aml 250 o blant allan o bob mil a anwyd, i farw cyn eu penblwydd cyntaf, a lle nad oedd obaith i bobl fyw dros ddeugain oed, y cafwyd y Ddeddf Iechyd Cyhoeddus gyntaf yn 1848 a phenodwyd Syr John Simon yn Swyddog Iechyd cyntaf Llundain. Ni wnaeth neb, na chynt na wedyn, fwy dros iechyd y wlad hon. Mae rhagolwg cymdeithasol eang ei adroddiadau, y rhan a chwaraeodd mewn diwygio hofforddiant meddygon, a'r dulliau a ddefnyddid yn y Prif Swyddfa Gofrestru yn fynegiant o'i agwedd gynhwys fawr tuag at broblemau Iechyd Cyhoeddus. O'r 32,000 a dderbyniodd i noddi ei ymchwiliadau y tyfodd holl drefn ymchwil feddygol ym Mhrydain. Sefydlodd Gomisiwn Iechyd Brenhinol, ac am y tro cyntaf rhoddwyd pryslais ar atal halogi dwr, glendid tai annedd, cael gwared ar





sbarriel a mwg, archwilio byw, claddu'r meirw heb wneud niwed i'r byw, a chofrestru afiechyd a marwolaeth.

Yn 1871 daeth addysg orfodol i rym a golygai hyn na ellid mwyach anfon plant allan i ennill, a'i bod yn ofynnol i'w rhieni eu cadw tan iddynt gyrraedd oedran gadael ysgol. Canlyniad hyn oedd i nifer y genedigaethau (a oedd yn 35 y 1,000 poblogaeth yn 1871) ddisgyn yn gyson bob blwyddyn, ar wahan i godiad a gysylltir a'r Ail Byfel Byd, tan 1972 pan nad oedd ond 15 y 1,000 poblogaeth. Er hynny, yn ystod y can mlynedd hyn bu i boblogaeth Cymru a Lloegr ddyblu o 24 miliwn yn 1871 i 49 miliwn yn 1972. Gellir egluro'r gwrthgyferbyniad hwn yn wyneb y lleihad cyfatebol a fu yn nifer marwolaethau plant yn ol y 1,000 o enedigaethau byw o 149 yn 1871 i 17 yn 1972, a'r lleihad cyson yn nifer y marwolaethau o 21 yn 1871 i 12 yn 1972 y 1,000 poblogaeth.

Yn araf, teimlwyd effaith diwygiadau'r G9edd, nes bod y wlad yn barod erbyn Blynnyddoedd cynnar y ganrif hon i dderbyn polisiau cymdeithasol eangfrydig Mr. Lloyd George - mae'n ddiddorol i ni sylwi fod y budd-dal o chweugain a delid i ddyn tost yn 1911 yn cynrychioli cyfran uwch o'r gyflog gyffredin, ac yn uwch ei gwerth ar y farchnad na'rswm a deli'r heddiw.

Yn 1919 sefydlwyd y Weinyddiaeth Iechyd, ac yn fuan wedyn glinigau a gofal dros famau a phlant a'i ymgyrchoedd rhag afiechydon heintus. Doedd hi'n anochel i'r diwygiadau meddygol a chymdeithasol hyn ennill grym a chyrraedd eu hanterth yn neddïau Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol 1946 a 1973.

Gadewch i ni'n awr edrych ar rai o broblemau'r presennol a'r dyfodol yng nghefnidir yr amlinelliad bras a gafwyd o'r gorffennol. Un o'r problemau pwysicaf a fydd yn ein hwynebu i'r dyfodol fydd problem yr henoed. Ar ddechrau'r ganrif hon dim ond pedwar y cant o boblogaeth Prydain oedd dros 65 oed, ac yn 1990 fe fydd dau-ar-bymtheg y cant dros 65. Mae'n galonogol sylwi mai dim ond



tri y cant o'r bobl dros 65 oed sydd ar hyn o bryd mewn cartrefi henoed a'r mwyafrif llethol yn dal i fyw yn eu cymdogaeth eu hunain ac yn cael eu cynnal gan eu teuluoedd. Beth bynnag, am fod teuluoedd y wlad hon yn mynd yn llai ac yn llai, a nifer yr henoed yn mynd yn fwy ac yn fwy, fe fydd gwir broblem uni-grwyd henaint yn cynyddu, oherwydd ceir llai a llai o bobl canol oed i ofalu am fwy a mwy o henoed yn eu cartrefi eu hunain, ac yn anffodus fe gyfyd cyfartaledd nifer yr hen bobl mewn cartrefi henoed. Serch hynny, ein dyletswydd ni yw sicrhau gwasanaethau i alluogi i'r person oedrannus iach sy'n dymuno Treulio hwyrnos bywyd ar ei haelwyd gyfarwydd hi ei hun fedru gwneud hynny, a phan ddaw angau, y gelyn olaf heibio bydded iddi gael ffarwelio a'r ddaear hon o'i hamwyl gartref ei hun. O fwriad defnyddiaf y rhagenw "hi" oblegid mae gwragedd yn byw yn hwy na dynion - fel mater o ffaith am bob 1,000 o wragedd dros 75 oed yn y wlad hon yn 1972, nid oedd ond 457 o ddynion.

Yn Sir Aberteifi, yn ol arolwg cynhwysfawr Gyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cyndeithasol am 1973, rydym eisoes wedi cyrraedd yr amcangyfrif dros Brydain am y flwyddyn 1990, sef dau-ar byntheig y cant dros 65 oed. Mae'n ddiddorol sylwi hefyd ar un ffaith arall sy'n deillio o'r arolwg hwn sef bod yr henoed, yn ol eu tystiolaeth hwy eu hunain yn ystyried mai un o'r gwasanaethau mwyaf poblogaidd o bell ffordd o'r rhai a gynigir iddynt yw'r Llyfrgell Deithiol, a gychwynwyd gan Llyfrgellydd y Sir hon.flynyddoedd maith yn ol.

Os ydy problem mynd yn hen yn ein poeni ni, yna fe dylai'r broblem o ddiogelu ansawdd bywyd ein poeni ni hefyd. Am fod ein dinasoedd a'n trefi mor fawr, maent fel y dinosors, yn anhyfyn, neu'n anabl i fodoli, felly adeiledir cylchdrefi, ond dim ond lliniaru dipyn ar bethau a wnant hwy felly mae'r cancr trefoli yn ymledu i'r hyn sy'n weddill o gefn gwlad a'i waddnewid yn slym trefol. Te dligwyddodd hyn eisoes yn America lle cafodd darn o gefngwlad rhwng Boston a Washington sy'n gyfartal o ran maint a Phrydain ei droi'n un slym enfawr.





Ceisiau poblogaeth y dinasoedd a'r trefi anhyfyn symud allan i'r pentrefi gwledig cyfagos i fyw er lles ac iechyd corfforol gan droi eu cefnau ar yr amgylchfyl a halogwyd ganddynt hwy eu hunain. "Datblygid" y pentrefi yn faestrefi sy'n ddim amgenach nag anialdir concrit sy'n magu nid afiechydon corfforol ond afiechydon seiciatryddol oherwydd nas ceir ynddynt unrhyw fywyd cymdeithasol yn yr angen i ddianc rhag hyn mae'r boblogaeth yn symud allan o'i naestrefi i'r wlad nas "datblygwyd" na'i halogi, gyda'r canlyniad anochel y gwelir "datblygiad" ar ffurf meysydd carafaniau helaeth a phentrefi gwyliau sy'n llawn o'r paraffanalia a ystyrir yn angenrheidiol i fywyd trefol, ond sy'n hollol wrthun i fywyd gwar. Fe grea'r symudiadau cyson hyn mewn poblogaeth broblemau dyrys mewn iechyd cyhoeddus, oherwydd wrth i'r Gyndeithas Foethus hon halogi afonydd a ffrydiau oedd gynt yn anllygreddig try'n gymdeithas esgeulus sy'n dinistrio'n hangylchfyl.

Problemau arall i'w hystyried yw'r newid yn mhatrwm afiechyd. Gan mlynedd yn ol roedd y mwyafrif o bobl y wlad hon yn anadlu awyr bur, ond yn yfed dwr brwnt. Roeddent yn marw o afiechydon heintus a maethlon a gysylltid a thlodi a gwendid. Heddiw, yf mwyafrif o bobl y wlad hon ddwr pur, ond anadlant awyr wedi ei lygru. Maent yn marw o afiechydon y galon y cancr neu strec. Disgrifiwyd yr afiechydon hyn yn afiechydon y goludlawn mewn cyndeithas sy'n moduro yn smocio ac yn gorfwyta, gyda'i gwres canolog a'i bywyd hunanysgogol a gorniodedd o oriau hamdden. Yn lle blinder a gysylltir ag afiechydon corfforol, ceir diflastol a gysylltir ag afiechyd meddyliol.

Mae'n ddiddorol dyfalu beth fydd afiechydon y dyfodol. Fe all rhoi ar y farchnad ragor o lanedyddion a synthatigion greu afiechydon alergol newydd, fe all datblygiadau pellach mewn cemotherapeg greu mathau newydd o afiechydon sy'n gwrthsefyll unrhyw foddion ac achosi organebau, fe all drygiau newydd wenywyo, fe all y defnydd cynyddol ar bryfleiddiantau a'r llygru pellach ar



fwydydd arwain i afiechydon metabelig, a gall pely-bedd ionig achosi mathau newydd o ganser.

Fe'n sobrir o gofio na ellir gwella ar y cyngor da a roddwyd lawer canrif yn ol gan Hippocrates, tad meddygaeth, yn y pumed ganrif, ar i ni fod yn gymhedrol wrth fwyta ac yfed. Pwysleisiodd Galen (130 - 200 O.C.) effaith amodau cymdeithasol ar iechyd a dyfarnodd fod gwaith corfforol heb ormod o flinder, mwynhau haul ac awyr iach, bwyta cymhedrol a sgwrs i hogi'r meddwl, yn llesol i iechyd. Daeth yr un neges i lawr atom drwy'r canrifoedd, a chawn Feddygon llyddfai yn y deuddegfed ganrif yn dweud; "Tri chymedroldeb a barant hir oes - ymborth, llafar a myfyrdod".

Udwy fil a hanner o flynyddoedd yn ol sgrifennodd Hippocrates; "It is changes that are chiefly responsible for diseases", a deil hyn yn wir heddiw. Mae'r amgylchfyd cyfan yn effeithio ar batrymau afiechyd a chan ein bod yn cyflym ddiaristrio ein hamgylchfyd ein hunain, rydym mewn perygl o ddiaristrio ein gwlad a diaristrio ein hunain yr un pryd.

Gan mlynedd yn ol ceid afiechyd ochr yn ochr a thlodi, ond heddiw y cyfaethog sy'n fwyaf tebygol o fod yn afiach, ac ymddengys fod yna le mawr i ddadlau cyn belled ag y mae iechyd yn y cwestiwn y dylai meddygaeth anlygu ffordd biwritanaidd o fyw.

Gwelir adroddiad mwy manwl o waith yr Adran Iechyd Cyhoeddus sy'n cynnwys darn gan yr Arlygwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus yn y tudalennau canlynol.





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VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
<u>1. LIVE BIRTHS</u>			
Total .. .. .	92	96	105
Leg: ..	84	90	97
Illeg: ..	8	6	8
Rate per 1,000 population (crude) .. .. .	8.8	7.9	9.9
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) .. .. .	8.1	7.3	7.4
Rate per 1,000 population Wales and England ..	16.0	16.0	14.8
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	9	6	8
<u>2. STILLBIRTHS</u>			
Total .. .. .	2	1	2
Leg: ..	2	1	2
Illeg: ..	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths .. .. .	21	10	19
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths Wales and England	13	12	12
<u>3. TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS</u> .. .. .	94	97	107
<u>4. PERI-NATAL DEATHS</u> (Stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths)			
Total .. .. .	2	2	2
Leg: ..	2	2	2
Illeg: ..	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .. ..	21	21	19
<u>5. EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS</u> (deaths under one week)			
Total .. .. .	0	1	0
Leg: ..	0	1	0
Illeg: ..	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live births .. .. .	0	10	0
<u>6. NEO-NATAL DEATHS</u> (deaths under four weeks)			
Total .. .. .	0	2	0
Leg: ..	0	2	0
Illeg: ..	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live births .. .. .	0	21	0



(2)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
7. <u>INFANT DEATHS</u> (deaths under one year)			
Total .. .. .	2	2	0
Leg: ..	2	2	0
Illeg: ..	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live births .. .. .	22	21	0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births..	24	22	0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0	0	0
8. <u>MATERNAL DEATHS</u> (including abortion)			
Number of deaths .. .. .	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .. ..	0	0	0

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#### DEATHS

Total .. .. .	149	129	172
Rate per 1,000 population (crude) .. .. .	14.3	10.6	16.2
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) .. .. .	11.2	8.3	13.1
Rate per 1,000 population Wales and England ..	11.7	11.6	12.1

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Area comparability factor for births .. .. .	0.92	0.92	0.75
Area comparability factor for deaths .. .. .	0.78	0.78	0.81

---

#### POPULATION STATISTICS

Area (in acres) .....	1,141
Population (census 1961) .....	10,427
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Population for 1972) .....	10,650



CAUSES OF DEATH

(Headings with no deaths allocated are omitted)

Number of Deaths

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Syphilis and its Sequelae	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	4	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	4	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	3	—	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	—	1
Leukaemia	1	—	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	3	7	10
Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	1	2	3
Anaemias	1	1	2
Mental Disorders	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	—	1
Hypertensive Disease	2	—	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	27	19	46
Other Forms of Heart Disease	5	6	11
Cerebrovascular Disease	8	13	21
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	3	5
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	7	13	20
Bronchitis and Emphysema	3	1	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	2	2
Peptic Ulcer	—	2	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	2	4
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	—	1	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	—	1	1
All Other Accidents	1	2	3
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	—	2	2
<hr/>			
TOTAL:	78	94	172
<hr/>			





## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notification of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year:-

[illegible]



(5)

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year:-

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
5 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	.	-	-
25 - 44	1	-	-	-
45 - 64	1	1	1	-
65 +	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	1	1	-

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

No action was required to be taken under this Section during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF PREVENTIVE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These remain essentially the same as in previous years and are under the control of the County Council.

W. J. St. E.-G. REYS

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To The Mayor, Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee,  
Aldermen and Members of the Aberystwyth Borough Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my annual report, as your Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer, for your consideration and information.

Perusal of the report will indicate the variety of work which the Public Health Department is responsible for administering.

I would like to record the willing assistance and support, at all times, of the Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee, Councillor G. Ellis; also I appreciate the help and guidance of the Council and its Officers on many controversial issues, especially those relating to Housing. During the year sixteen new two-bedroomed houses on the Penybont East site were completed and let, and work has commenced on the Rheidol Place scheme to provide sheltered accommodation for elderly persons, eighteen flats are to be provided, together with warden services. A separate report on housing statistics is incorporated in my report.

To deal with the volume of work entailed, with such a small staff, has at times been difficult, but their willing assistance and co-operation has made this possible.





SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres) .. .. .	1,141
Population (Census 1961) .. .. .	10,427
Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1972) .. .. .	10,650

Number of various premises at 1 April 1973Domestic

Houses and Flats (other than Agricultural Dwelling Houses) .. ..	3,056
Agricultural Dwelling Houses .. .. .	3
Crown Dwelling Houses .. .. .	4

Commercial

Shops with Private Dwelling Accommodation .. .. .	101
Shops (including Banks in shopping areas) and Cafes .. .. .	162
Offices (including Banks in office areas) .. .. .	89
Public Houses (including Beerhouses) .. .. .	23
Hotels and Boarding Houses .. .. .	35
Holiday Camps and Caravan Fields .. .. .	1
Warehouses, Stores and Workshops .. .. .	107
Garages (Commercial) Petrol Filling Stations and Car Parks .. ..	30
Lock-up Garages .. .. .	442
Markets .. .. .	2
Advertising Stations and Signs .. .. .	12
Factories, Mills and premises of a similar character .. .. .	13

Entertainment and Recreational

Cinemas .. .. .	3
Sport and Recreation Grounds, Golf Courses .. .. .	3
Social Clubs, Community Centres and Public Halls .. .. .	22
Other places of entertainments and recreation .. .. .	4

Public Utility

Water, Gas, Electricity, etc. .. .. .	9
Transport (including depots) .. .. .	1

Educational and Cultural

Libraries, Museums .. .. .	2
Schools and Colleges (Local Authority) .. .. .	8
Schools and Colleges (Non-Local Authority) .. .. .	1
University Colleges .. .. .	28

Miscellaneous

Crown occupation .. .. .	23
Hospitals, Clinics .. .. .	1
Cemeteries .. .. .	3
Town Halls and Municipal Offices .. .. .	5
Properties not classified .. .. .	38









Tents, Vans and Sheds

Holiday Camp visits .. .. .	7
Caravan visits .. .. .	11

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

General inspections .. .. .	101
Visits of all kinds .. .. .	225
Accidents investigated .. .. .	7

Building Regulations

Public Health perusals of plans .. .. .	73
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Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964

Visits .. .. .	3
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Noise Abatement Act 1960

Visits .. .. .	6
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Other Classifications

Enquiries regarding infectious disease .. .. .	6
Enquiries and visits for food poisoning .. .. .	3
Visits for Long-Stay Immigrants .. .. .	19
Disinfections .. .. .	1
Owners or Contractors interviewed .. .. .	34
Cinemas and Amusement Places .. .. .	3
Public Houses and Licensed Premises .. .. .	57
Water Supply and Sampling visits .. .. .	173
Refuse Tips .. .. .	9
Accumulations .. .. .	1
Manhole inspections (Rodent Control) .. .. .	662
Drains and drainage .. .. .	21
Public Conveniences .. .. .	16
Cesspools .. .. .	7
Flooding .. .. .	2
Swine, other animals and birds .. .. .	2
Disinfestations .. .. .	17
Attested Mart .. .. .	18
Markets and Stalls .. .. .	11
Visits to Fairs and Showgrounds .. .. .	3
Swimming Baths and Pools (visits and sampling) .. .. .	28
Ditches and Watercourses .. .. .	3
Visits not classified .. .. .	13





WORK EXECUTEDPremises

Dirty or verminous conditions remedied .. .. .	2
Nuisances, including noise, from animals or birds abated .. .. .	1
Yard paving provided, renewed or repaired .. .. .	1
Chimneys repaired .. .. .	4
Roofs renewed or repaired .. .. .	14
Accumulations removed .. .. .	5
Chutes, downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired .. .. .	13
Dampness remedied .. .. .	21
Walls repaired .. .. .	8
Inside plastering repaired .. .. .	3
Ceilings repaired .. .. .	3
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired .. .. .	9
Doors or frames renewed or repaired .. .. .	4
Floors repaired or renewed .. .. .	5
Rooms, passages and staircases redecorated .. .. .	27
Under floor ventilators provided .. .. .	1
Staircases repaired .. .. .	2
Fireplaces repaired or renewed .. .. .	6
Cookers repaired, renewed or provided .. .. .	1
Boundary fences repaired .. .. .	6

Drainage

Drains inspected .. .. .	39
Drains tested, water .. .. .	15
Drains tested, smoke .. .. .	2
Drains re-laid or repaired .. .. .	13
Drains cleansed .. .. .	35
Inspection chambers repaired .. .. .	6
Soil pipes or vent shafts fixed or repaired .. .. .	2
Waste pipes provided or repaired .. .. .	2
Sinks provided, renewed or repaired .. .. .	11
Lavatory basins provided, renewed or repaired .. .. .	5
Baths renewed or repaired .. .. .	2
Gullies provided, replaced or repaired .. .. .	9
Draining boards provided .. .. .	3

Services

Water pipes renewed or repaired .. .. .	3
Hot water systems provided, renewed or repaired .. .. .	4
Taps repaired or renewed .. .. .	2



WATER SUPPLYQuality

The water supply is obtained from the Cardiganshire Water Board, and the quality throughout the year was satisfactory.

Quantity

There was no water shortage during the summer months.

Samples

Sample results were as follows:-

Number of samples taken .....	173
'Satisfactory' .....	173

Plumbo-Solvency

No adverse reports during the year.

Contamination

There has been no evidence of contamination throughout the year.

Chemical Analysis

A sample for chemical analysis was submitted to the Public Analyst, Carmarthen who reported as follows:-

pH Value	7.30
Colour (Hazen Units)	Nil
	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Free and saline ammonia	0.052
Albuminoid ammonia	0.056
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil
Nitrate nitrogen	0.2
Oxygen consumed 27C from N/80 permanaganate during 4 hours	0.56
Chlorides as Cl	12.0
Calculated as common salt	19.8
Total solids in solution	70.0
Line as CaO	14.0
Total alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	22.0
Total hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	25.0



Chemical Analysis (continued)

Appearance Bright and Clear

Metals

Copper (Cu)	Nil
Lead (Pb)	Nil
Iron (Fe)	Nil

Observations

This water was of good organic quality, neutral in reaction and free from all traces of toxic metals. It was of satisfactory quality for use as a public supply.

Supply to dwellings

	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Mains supply direct to dwellings	4,154	10,650

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MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

There are forty-one registered distributors as follows:-

Milk Shops .....	15
Milk Roundsmen only .....	26

The bulk of milk supply in the Borough, which is pasteurised, is obtained from one wholesale dairy situated outside the Borough and is distributed by re-tailer roundsmen. A small quantity is untreated farm bottled milk.

Brucella Abortus Samples from non-pasteurised milk

(i)	Number of samples of raw milk examined .....	54
(ii)	Number of positive samples found .....	Nil
(iii)	Action taken in respect of positive samples .....	Nil





FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Preliminary Notices served to remedy conditions .. .. .	2
Verbal warning to remedy conditions .. .. .	7
Preliminary notices complied .. .. .	2
Number of premises .. .. .	147
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 .. .. .	147
Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies .. .. .	147
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19 .. .. .	146
Number of exemptions granted .. .. .	1

The following are the trades carried on at the various premises:-

Cafes .. .. .	25
Canteens .. .. .	3
Licensed Premises .. .. .	51
Market Stalls .. .. .	5
Kiosks .. .. .	5
Grocers .. .. .	28
Greengrocers .. .. .	7
Butchers .. .. .	6
Chemists .. .. .	7
Confectionery .. .. .	22
Fish and Chips .. .. .	6
Fishmongers .. .. .	2

Food Inspection

Food premises have been inspected and considerable quantities of food condemned, both on the premises and at the office. The quantity of food varies considerably, but it is greater during the summer months when the catering business expands to cope with the large influx of holiday visitors, recently estimated to treble the population.

Condemnations

Fresh canned and meat products .. .. .	3,131 lbs.
Fish, wet .. .. .	67 lbs.
Canned and Miscellaneous .. .. .	4,653 lbs.
Total foodstuffs condemned .. .. .	<u>7,851 lbs.</u>

Disposal of condemned foodstuffs

Tin cans are punctured and buried at the refuse tip under supervision. Other goods are destroyed by incineration, but this method of destruction is limited as the number of solid fuel boilers is decreasing and no special incinerator is available for the purpose.



Poultry Inspection

One turkey processing unit is situated within the Borough and during the year the plant was again extended to increase production.

Inspection has been on the 'spotter' principle, whereby all birds which are graded in Class B by the Producer were inspected the following day where possible. Condemnation was mainly due to extensive bruising and visceral neoplasms.

(i) Number of poultry processing premises within the District .. .. .	1
(ii) Number of visits to these premises .. .. .	21
(iii) Total number of birds processed during the year ..	20,023
(iv) Types of birds processed .. .. .	Turkeys
(v) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption .. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}\%$ approx.
(vi) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption .. .. .	2,253 lbs.

All birds are slaughtered humanely with an approved electric appliance in a slaughter hall specially designed and equipped for the purpose with all modern appliances.

ICE-CREAM

There are forty-eight registered distributors in the Borough, most of these selling nationally known products in pre-packed form. Five produce Ice-Cream from pre-mix.

Thirty-one samples were taken with the following results:-

Grade 1 .. .. .	26
Grade 2 .. .. .	$\frac{1}{4}$
Grade 3 .. .. .	1
Grade 4 .. .. .	Nil

The sample giving Grade 3 result was immediately re-sampled and the attention of the producers drawn to the unsatisfactory result. Advice is given on cleaning procedure.





INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

The International Sanitary Regulations (World Health Reg: No.2) to which Great Britain is a signatory power, require the certification of international vaccination and inoculation documents for persons living within the Borough and proceeding to overseas destinations. Four hundred and forty certificates were authenticated in the prescribed manner for this purpose.

Stocks of cholera and smallpox certificates are maintained in the Department and can be authenticated at any time in an emergency.

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FACTORIES ACT 1961

There are sixty-three factories registered in the Borough, sixty-one are power operated and two non-power. Responsibility for the supervision of power operated factories is vested in the Ministry of Labour and National Service, except for the provision of sanitary accommodation. In the non-power factories the Local Authority is responsible for matters concerned with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitation. The Factory Inspector notified four changes of occupation during the year.

The Factory Inspector of the Ministry notifies the existence of building operations and works of engineering construction in order that the Council may enforce the requirements of Section 7 of the Act, relating to sanitary conveniences on those sites or places of work. It should be noted that the provision of sanitary accommodation for persons employed on building or engineering work, or indeed on any project, is essential.

(see Appendix 1)





OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The tables below indicate the number of premises registered at the end of the year and the work which has been carried out:-

(a) Premises registered

Offices .. .. .	111
Retail Shops .. .. .	155
Wholesale/Warehouses .. .. .	16
Catering Establishments .. .. .	45
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	5
Total: .. .. .	<u>332</u>

New registrations during 1972 = 12

(b) Persons employed

Males .. .. .	802
Females .. .. .	1,001
Total: .. .. .	<u>1,803</u>

(c) Inspections

Offices .. .. .	33
Shops .. .. .	59
Warehouses .. .. .	3
Catering .. .. .	6
Fuel Depots .. .. .	0
Total: .. .. .	<u>101</u>

Total number of visits .. .. . 225

Accidents investigated in accordance with the Act  
and reports submitted to the appropriate Ministry .. 7

(d) Enforcement

Notices served .. .. .	7
Notices complied .. .. .	12



(e) Contraventions remedied

Section 5 - Overcrowding .. .. .	1
Section 7 - Ventilation .. .. .	1
Section 9 - Sanitary conveniences .. .. .	6
Section 10 - Washing facilities .. .. .	8
Section 24 - First Aid .. .. .	2
	<hr/>
	18
	<hr/>

Close contact and periodic meetings are held with the Inspector of Factories and matters of common interest discussed and settled, in this rather complicated Act with many borderline responsibilities.

SWIMMING AND PADDLING POOLS

The only swimming bath in the Borough is owned by the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and its use is restricted to students, College staff and families, and during term time this facility is extended to cover pupils of the local Secondary Schools and the College of Further Education. The standard of maintenance and cleanliness is very high.

The Council owns a paddling pool on the promenade and this is mechanically filled with sea water and emptied by gravity. The pool is very popular with children and refilled daily with sea water which is chlorinated. During the season eighteen samples were taken, and if a result indicated that extra chlorination was necessary, the water was changed immediately. Continual sampling guaranteed a safe pool for young children.

During the year eight samples were taken from the Primary School, Plascrug, all these samples gave satisfactory results, and fifteen samples taken from Yr Ysgol Gymraeg, Alexandra Road, were also found to be satisfactory.



PESTS ACT 1949Rats and Mice

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in the district	4,154	3
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises, garden sheds, etc.) inspected following notification	196	-
(b) Number infested by:-		
(i) Rats	86	-
(ii) Mice	82	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification (routine block inspection)	555	-
(b) Number infested by:-		
(i) Rats	4	-
(ii) Mice	10	-

The table above includes the results of nine block inspections which have covered a considerable part of the town in addition to the routine complaint and infestation work.

The sewers were treated twice during the year and each manhole was inspected pre-baited and poison laid. There are five hundred and sixty-one manholes known to exist.

Evidence of rodent infestation was found in thirteen manholes, these were treated until the infestation was abated. This bi-annual treatment prevents any major infestation occurring in premises and lands within the Borough.





Disinfestation - Vermin

Treatment was carried out in seventeen business and domestic premises for infestation by fleas, beetles, wasps and ants. Charges were made and advice was given where necessary.

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DISINFECTIONS

Disinfection was carried out in one case for infectious disease.

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REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse collection, together with salvage and disposal, is under the control of the Borough Surveyor. Domestic and trade refuse are normally collected once weekly and in certain cases more frequent collections are arranged.

The refuse is tipped at Felinymor and soil from the site is used for covering. Regular inspections and treatment, if necessary, for rodent infestation, is carried out on this tip.

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SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT

Three persons have been registered in the Borough and are, therefore, authorised dealers in scrap metal in the area. Registers are inspected annually and to date no contravention has been found.

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LIQUID EGG PASTEURISATION REGULATION 63

There are no pasteurising plants for this commodity in the Borough.

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### CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

One holiday camp, which has been established for many years, is licensed by this Authority. The owners have been very co-operative and any requests from the Department have been immediately complied with. This site, the Aberystwyth Holiday Village, is licensed to provide accommodation for two hundred touring vans and twenty-four permanent residential vans. The annual inspection, accompanied by the Fire Prevention Officer, was carried out and all appliances met with the requirements of the Fire Service. The necessary life saving appliances are provided along the river bank and are inspected annually. No complaints were received during the year regarding this site.

This camp is now completely on the main drainage system and practically all residential vans have their own water supply.

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### LICENSED VICTUALLING AND CLUBS

It has been the practice in the Borough, for many years, to prepare a report annually for the Licensing Magistrates. This report is presented to the Licensing Justices who insist, as a condition of the licence, that any contraventions found must be remedied within a time limit specified by them. This has involved fifty-seven visits being made to licensed premises during the year.

The co-operation of the local Magistrates in this work is appreciated.

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### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Thirteen dwellings are not connected to the public sewers.

The co-operation of the Aberaeron Rural District Council, who permit their vehicle to be used to empty cesspools in the Borough on a repayment basis, is acknowledged and it provides a very necessary facility.

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### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Complaints received .. .. .	2
complaints not justified on public health grounds .. .. .	2



HOUSING

The Public Health Department is responsible for housing administration. There are at present, within the Borough, nine hundred and twenty Council owned dwellings, ranging from one bedroom flats for aged or single persons to large four bedroom dwellings.

The administration of these dwellings involved:-

Number of Council dwellings visited or re-visited = 257  
 Number of visits regarding housing applications = 174  
 Number of interviews regarding housing applications = 289

The applications for housing received during the year which qualified for inclusion on the housing list was ninety-six, and the total on the housing list is three hundred and twenty-five.

Applicants requiring housing are as follows:-

Ordinary

Children	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Active	21	34	11	3	3	72
New '72	5	15	3	2	0	25
Deferred	27	32	24	5	0	88
Total	53	81	38	10	3	185

Aged or Single Persons

	Single	Couples	1 dep.	2 dep.	Total
Active	57	17	7	2	83
New '72	4	3	1	0	8
Deferred	39	9	1	0	49
Total	100	29	9	2	140

Grand Total = 325







Accommodation Provided

Private construction accounted for two dwellings and sixteen new two bed-roomed Council houses were completed at Penybont East.

Work has commenced on the construction of eighteen one bedroomed flats with warden accommodation at Rheidol Place.

Some fifty-two new lettings were effected from the Housing List, accommodation being provided for hundred and thirty-nine persons. Transfers were arranged for fourteen families comprising thirty-nine persons, in pursuance of the maximum use of housing accommodation. In addition, one mutual exchange involving four persons were effected. One hundred and eighty-two persons, in all, were thus provided with suitable housing accommodation during the year.

A scheme for modernisation of the older dwellings is in progress and it is hoped that eventually all dwellings will be provided with modern facilities.

CHRONIC SICK AND DISABLED PERSONS ACT 1970

The Aberystwyth Borough Council has adopted the principles laid down in the above Act regarding housing. During the year in four premises alterations were carried out and fittings provided to assist disabled persons in Council dwellings. When the Department are aware of any such need arising, immediate attention is given to such cases.

HOUSING ACT 1969 Part III

The Department is responsible for the inspection and recommendations or registration of applications made under the above Act with regard to Qualification Certificate being issued. During the year three inspections were made.

D. M. LEWIS

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
AND  
HOUSING OFFICER

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
ABERYSTWYTH.



APPENDIX I

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE FACTORIES ACTS 1937 - 1961

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	2	1	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	61	23	1	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	63	24	1	-



Cases in which defects were found

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were in- stituted  (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp- erature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventil- ation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u> (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable for defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to out- workers)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Out work - Nil







